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hierarchical form of the Catholic church against all who preach equality and democracy. Those who champion these latter doctrines are either weaklings or persons who seek to gain some personal advantage. In his tirades against "the humanitarianism of the Beecher-Stowe type, that delights in hypocritical effusions over good-for-nothing niggers," the author reminds one forcibly of Nietzsche. Of course, this writer also comes in for his share of criticism, however, although it should be added that the points urged in this connection are much more defensible than many other parts of the volume.

Too much space has been taken up in exposition to permit of extended criticism. We would suggest, however, that one may have an appreciation of the historical significance and importance of mediaeval thought without attaching much value to present-day discussions that rest on its presuppositions and fail to reckon with recent psychology or the point of view of almost the whole of modern philosophy. The Chatterton-Hill's volume, moreover, is not sufficiently empirical in spirit or in method to warrant the attention of the sociologist.

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Race Suicide. By M. S. ISEMAN, M.D. New York: The Cosmopolitan Press. Pp. 216.

This is a book by a writer who has familiarized himself with a considerable portion of the literature of the population question, statistical and otherwise, and yet does not show sure ability to distinguish between fact and surmise. The larger portion of the book is taken up with a discussion of the extent of abortion in different countries and in different sections of the United States. Undoubtedly a medical man will have somewhat more insight into certain conditions leading to race suicide than will the layman, but Dr. Iseman's view of the facts is far from convincing, and his interpretation of the results and ethical bearing of race suicide in the aggregate is uncertain. Until he reaches his final chapter on "The Remedy," he seems to take the conventional position that any interference with the birth-rate is necessarily uneconomic, immoral, and dangerous to the future ascendancy of any nation that permits it. This is especially noteworthy in his discussion of the declining birth-rate in France. The author could have written a scientific book, apparently, but he has marred this one with moral and rhetorical homilies, possibly desirable in their place but out of place here. In his final chapter he shows much sanity. "While it is unquestionably woman's mission"

he says, "to bring children into the world, it is debatable whether under all circumstances it is her duty to do so. Obligation to self is just as necessary in woman as in man, and where the bearing of offspring is detrimental to her interests abortion will continue to be her refuge where other methods of avoidance have failed. . . . At no time should woman be sacrificed to sex, and for twenty-five years—the average period of her fertility—be condemned to carry a child either in her arms or in futurity." It is refreshing to find a writer, and especially a medical man, approaching this whole subject, even belatedly in his last chapter, with a recognition of the individuality and personality of woman as part of the problem. To regard women chiefly as means to an end, "the race," is an attitude taken by most popular writers, and not a few supposedly scientific ones, and it is an attitude of which we should begin to grow weary.

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The Milk Question. The Northwestern University N. W. Harris Lectures for 1912. By M. J. ROSENAU. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1912. Pp. xiv+310. \$2.00.

This book is a notable one for several reasons. In the first place, the author, a man of high scientific standing, as shown by the fact that he has been director of the Hygiene Laboratory of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Washington, D.C., and is now professor of preventive medicine and hygiene at Harvard Medical School, is able to treat a subject which has many technical phases in a manner perfectly intelligible and interesting to the layman. In the second place, although the author is an expert and an enthusiast on the sanitary aspects of the subject, he is quite able to see that it has economic, social, and commercial implications which must not be overlooked. In the third place, Dr. Rosenau's attitude is in refreshing contrast to much that is written today in a pseudo-hygienic spirit about the "milk peril." He says, for example, with reference to certain typical cartoons: "Such pictures probably do more harm than good, for they give an exaggerated notion of the danger in milk. This one gives the impression that every portion of milk is a portion of poison. Such overstatements are unfortunate, for common experience teaches that this cannot be true" (opposite p. 5). Or: "Such illustrations have the unhappy effect of deterring people from using milk at all" (opposite p. 9). Or: "Newspaper campaigns sometimes confuse, often react, and thus may actually